

CITY OF RIPON



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE

Year ending 31st December, 1963



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CITY OF RIPON

Mayor during the year 1963

COUNCILLOR W.H.PARNABY

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman:

COUNCILLOR N. STEPHENSON

Deputy Chairman

ALDERMAN J.M.COVERDALE

Members:

THE MAYOR (COUNCILLOR W.H.PARNABY) (Ex-Officio)
ALDERMAN W.R.BEAUMONT J.P.
COUNCILLOR B.ENGLAND
COUNCILLOR L.G.H.FEATHER
COUNCILLOR J.NEBARD
COUNCILLOR N.W.POLLARD

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF:

Medical Officer of Health:

N.V. HEPPLE, M.D., D.P.H.
(Also W.R.C.C. Divisional
Medical Officer and M.O.H.
Harrogate B., Knaresborough U.D.,
Ripon and Pateley Bridge R.D.,
and Nidderdale R.D.)

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

MARY POLSON, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.Obst.R.C.O.G.

Public Health Inspector, Inspector of Meat
and other Foods

W.L. INGHAM, M.P.H.I.A.

Clerical

MRS.A.C. HAGUE

CITY OF RIPON

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year ended 31st December, 1963

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present for your consideration the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health on the health of the City and the work of the Health Department during 1963.

The year has been singularly free from notifiable infectious disease, there having been no important outbreaks. The work of slum clearance has gone steadily on as fast as the re-housing situation would permit, and I think it can be said that we are within reasonable distance of dealing satisfactorily with this legacy from the past.

The Report as usual contains details of the County Council health services, and the sections on environmental hygiene have again been written by your Chief Public Health Inspector to whom I am greatly indebted for much help and advice.

A notable new venture in social service in Ripon took place during the year when the W.V.S. with the help of other voluntary organisations introduced a Meals on Wheels service for the old folk of the City. Meals are delivered to the home twice weekly at a nominal charge, and the service is subsidised by the County Council as Welfare Authority.

I am grateful to my brother officers, the staff, and the members of the Council for much kindness and help.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

N.V. HEPPLER.

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A

STATISTICS:

Registrar-General's estimate of population (mid 1963)	10,680
Area (in acres)	1,812
Number of inhabited dwellings (according to the Rate Book) .. .	3,382
Rateable value (1st April, 1963). .. .	£309,821
Sum represented by a penny rate 1963/64 .. .	£1,202

SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Ripon is a market town for a large agricultural area. The industries carried on in the City include Paint and Varnish Manufacturing, Concrete Products and Agriculture.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1963

<u>LIVE BIRTHS:</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Legitimate	197	98	99
Illegitimate.. .. .	9	5	4
Total:	<u>206</u>	<u>103</u>	<u>103</u>

Crude birth rate per 1,000 population: 19.28

Adjusted birth rate 17.54

(Comparability factor: 0.91)

<u>STILL BIRTHS:</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Legitimate	4	3	1
Illegitimate.. .. .	-	-	-
Total:	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>

Still birth rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births: 19.05

<u>DEATHS</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
	173	77	96

Crude death rate per 1,000 population: 16.19

Adjusted death rate : 12.63

(Comparability factor: 0.78)

<u>MATERNAL MORTALITY:</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Rates per 1,000 Total births</u>
All causes. .. .	0	0

<u>INFANTILE MORTALITY</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Legitimate.. .. .	6	2	4
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Total:	<u>6</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>

DEATH RATE OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE:

All infants per 1,000 live births	38.83
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births	40.61
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births.. .. .	00.00

NOTES ON VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS The birth rate of 17.4 , as compared with 18.4 last year is below the national rate of 18.2.

DEATHS The death rate of 12.63 is slightly higher than that for 1962. The rate for England and Wales was 12.2.

The principal causes of death were:-

Vascular lesions of the central nervous system	33
Cancer and other new growth.	30
Other heart and circulatory diseases	27
Coronary disease and angina	24
Pneumonia and bronchitis	18

These causes account for almost three quarters of the total deaths.

NATURAL INCREASE OF POPULATION: The number of live births exceeded the number of deaths by 33.

INFANTILE MORTALITY 6 children died under one year of age during the year. This gives an infantile mortality rate of 29.12 per 1,000 live births, compared with 40.0 for 1962.
Only one of these deaths occurred during the first day of life.

The following table gives the distribution of the deaths by age and sex:

TABLE 1

Age		Male	Female
Days	0 - 1	1	-
	- 7	-	-
	- 14	-	-
	- 31	-	1
Months	- 6	-	3
	- 12	1	-
TOTAL UNDER 1 YEAR		2	4

The causes of death were:-

Congenital defects	1	Bronchitis	1
Respiratory distress	1	Pneumonia	2
Cerebral anoxia	1		

RECORD OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR PAST 45 YEARS

TABLE II

Year	Popu- lation	No. of Births	Birth Rate %	Infant Mort. Rate	Mat'l Mort. Rate	Still- birth Rate	No. of Deaths	Death Rate %
1918	9,277	190	20.48	131.57			171	20.66
1919	8,847	167	18.76	149.00			145	17.07
1920	8,831	205	23.21	107.00			111	13.70
1921	8,310	205	22.26	13.41			97	11.67
1922		154	18.52	51.90			115	13.83
1923	8,312	144	17.45	20.83			98	11.88
1924	8,208	144	17.54	76.40			108	13.15
1925	8,131	142	17.46	63.38			111	12.42
1926	8,145	142	17.43	21.12			97	11.90
1927	8,359	133	17.34	68.96				15.43
1928	8,445	133	15.75	45.11			97	10.30
1929	8,407	115	13.67	86.95			121	15.58
1930	8,407	127	15.10	78.74			102	15.58
1931	8,495	133	15.60	60.10	13.70	34.93	123	14.47
1932	8,418	143	15.60	20.90	6.05	38.22	128	15.20
1933	8,453	119	14.07	75.63	7.30	58.40	134	15.85
1934	8,430	130	15.40	23.07	0.00	51.09	144	11.38
1935	8,452	137	16.10	43.79	6.85	61.64	102	10.13
1936	8,433	124	14.70	56.45	7.75	18.76	131	13.04
1937	8,542	136	15.90	58.80	0.00	55.50	137	13.47
1938	8,474	140	16.52	57.14	6.99	20.98	123	12.18
1939	9,094	136	16.11	36.76	0.00	48.95	135	12.46
1940	9,914	161	16.24	54.54	0.00	48.48	141	13.79
1941	9,877	186	18.23	66.66	5.23	26.17	123	12.06
1942	9,662	176	18.21	28.40	5.46	38.25	113	11.69
1943	9,368	174	18.57	40.23	0.00	43.95	129	13.77
1944	8,994	206	22.90	29.12	0.00	32.86	122	13.56
1945	8,879	172	19.37	58.14	0.00	22.71	123	13.85
1946	9,177	193	21.00	36.00	10.05	31.08	112	12.20
1947	9,228	184	19.94	38.04	5.43	27.17	130	14.09
1948	9,669	168	17.40	17.6	0.00	11.76	113	11.70
1949	9,652	145	15.12	41.31	0.00	33.33	129	11.89
1950	9,586	164	18.32	36.58	0.00	29.58	137	12.68
1951	9,677	165	18.07	36.36	0.00	23.66	139	12.64
1952	9,782	165	18.96	18.18	0.00	6.62	118	10.61
1953	9,864	194	20.85	41.23	0.00	25.12	152	13.32
1954	10,040	182	17.58	10.98	0.00	16.21	156	13.36
1955	10,030	151	14.60	33.11	0.00	32.05	133	11.40
1956	10,050	185	17.85	10.81	0.00	31.41	172	14.88
1957	10,100	181	17.38	27.62	0.00	21.62	138	12.02
1958	10,130	180	17.13	22.22	0.00	10.99	160	12.95
1959	10,200	197	18.73	20.30	0.00	5.05	137	9.94
1960	10,290	223	21.02	26.90	0.00	13.23	138	10.32
1961	10,490	197	18.20	45.68	0.00	10.05	160	11.90
1962	10,540	200	18.40	40.00	0.00	19.35	160	11.99
1963	10,680	210	17.54	29.12	0.00	19.05	173	12.63

* Crude Birth and Death Rates from 1918-33 and from 1940-48 inclusive. Adjusted Birth and Death Rates 1934-39 inclusive and 1949-63

MATERNAL MORTALITY

There has been no maternal death
in the City for 16 years.

CAUSES OF DEATH

CAUSE OF DEATH		TOTAL All ages		Under 4 Weeks		4 weeks and under 1 year	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1.	Tuberculosis, Respiratory ..	1	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach ..	2	3	-	-	-	-
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	4	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast ..	-	4	-	-	-	-
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus ..	-	1	-	-	-	-
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	8	8	-	-	-	-
16.	Diabetes	1	1	-	-	-	-
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	9	24	-	-	-	-
18.	Coronary disease, angina ..	12	12	-	-	-	-
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	2	3	-	-	-	-
20.	Other heart disease	3	12	-	-	-	-
21.	Other circulatory disease ..	2	7	-	-	-	-
23.	Pneumonia	3	2	-	-	-	-
24.	Bronchitis	10	3	-	-	1	-
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	-	-	-	-	-
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	1	-	-	-	-
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis ..	-	1	-	-	-	-
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate ..	2	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Congenital malformations ..	-	2	-	-	-	-
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	10	10	1	-	-	-
33.	Motor vehicle accidents ..	2	2	-	-	-	-
34.	All other accidents	4	1	-	-	-	-
35.	Suicide	-	1	-	-	-	-
TOTAL (all causes)		77	96	1	-	1	-

REGISTRAR - GENERAL'S RETURN

[illegible]

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR
THE AREA

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY

The Medical Officer of Health serves the Borough of Harrogate, the Urban District of Knaresborough, Ripon & Pateley Bridge Rural District and Nidderdale Rural District in a similar capacity. He is also the Divisional Medical Officer for the West Riding County Council for the whole of this area, and is responsible for the day to day administration of the County health services.

The Deputy Medical Officer of Health is also a Senior Assistant County Medical Officer.

The Public Health Inspector does the meat inspection at the Ripon slaughterhouse and is also responsible for refuse collection and disposal in the City.

HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE CORPORATION

MORTUARY.

The present accommodation continues to be inadequate in some respects.

28 bodies were admitted during the year. The average length of stay was 3 days.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948. SECTION 47.

No action was taken during the year under this legislation, which provides for the removal to care of old or sick people in need of care and attention.

HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL

REPORT OF DIVISIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER FOR 1963
DIVISION NO. 7

C O N T E N T S

1. General
2. Divisional Staff
3. School Health Service
4. Speech Therapy
5. Cardiac Clinic
6. Child Guidance Clinic
7. Care of Mothers and Young Children
8. Paediatric Clinic
9. Midwifery
10. Health Visiting
11. Home Nursing
12. Vaccination and Immunisation
13. B.C.G. Vaccination
14. Mental Health
15. Home Help Service
16. Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care
17. Chiroprody
18. Registration of Nursing Homes
19. Registration of Old People's Homes
20. Children Neglected or Ill-treated
21. Medical Examination of Staff, etc.
22. Health Education

1. GENERAL

The estimated populations of the areas are as follows:-

HARROGATE BOROUGH	57,480
RIPON CITY	10,680
KNARESBOROUGH URBAN DISTRICT	9,560
NIDDERDALE RURAL DISTRICT	16,320
RIPON AND PATELEY BRIDGE RURAL DISTRICT ..	13,540
TOTAL	<u>107,580</u>

The Division in its western part consists of the upland country lying to the south west of the River Ure and containing the upper part of Nidderdale. The eastern part is flat country in the plain of York bounded on the north east by the Rivers Ure and Ouse and containing the lower part of the River Nidd.

Harrogate stands in rolling country to the south and west of the Nidd. It has been known as a Spa for a long period and is now a busy conference and holiday centre which provides pleasant residential surroundings. It is becoming increasingly an administrative centre for large commercial organisations.

The City of Ripon is an ancient market town in the valley of the Ure. It is the centre for a large rural area around, and manufactures paint and concrete products.

Knareborough is an attractive holiday centre situated on the Nidd in that part of its course where it flows in a limestone gorge of considerable beauty. It is also a market town and shopping centre for a large and populous rural area and has a large weekly market.

Ripon & Pateley Bridge Rural District and Nidderdale Rural District are both large agricultural areas with numerous villages. The former contains the small town of Pateley Bridge in the valley of the Nidd which is the administrative centre of the district.

2. DIVISIONAL STAFF

MEDICAL OFFICERS:

N.V. Hepple, M.D., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H., Divisional
Medical Officer.

Sheila F. Schofield, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H., D.P.H., Senior
Assistant County Medical Officer. (Resigned 5.4.64)

Mary Polson, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.Obst., R.C.O.G.,
Senior Assistant County Medical Officer.

P.A.G.M. Ashmore, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Assistant County
Medical Officer.

A.W.I. Hall, M.B., B.Chir., Assistant County Medical
Officer.

+ L.J. Prosser, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H., Paediatrician.

+ J.E. Rees, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.L.O., Ear, Nose and
Throat Specialist.

+ H. Petty, F.R.C.S., Orthopaedic Surgeon.

+ R. Hawe, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., D.O., Ophthalmologist.

+ W.S. Suffern, M.D., M.R.C.P., Cardiologist.

+ Elizabeth Gore, M.D., D.P.M., Psychiatrist, Child Guidance
Clinic.

Sybil Burton, M.B., Ch.B.	) Clinic doctors
Anastasia Helroyd, M.A., M.B., B.S.,	) working on a
Katherine H. Odling-Smee, M.B., Ch.B.)	sessional
Marjerie Parsons, M.B., Ch.B.	) basis

CHILD GUIDANCE STAFF (Part-time)

County Psychologist	1
Psychiatric Social Worker	1
Remedial Teacher	1
Clerical	1

OPHTHALMIC CLINIC

+ Orthoptist 1

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Senior Mental Welfare Officer	1
Mental Welfare Officers	3
Harrigate Training Centre	6

DENTAL OFFICERS

Mr. K.S. Erskine, L.P.S.	1
Mr. M. Hattan, L.D.S.	1
Mr. B. Ely, L.D.S. (Part-time)	1
Miss Sclare, L.D.S. (Part-time, Orthodontic Consultant)	1
Mr. K. Cowell, L.D.S.	1

SPEECH THERAPIST 1

NURSING STAFF

Divisional Nursing Officer	1
Health Visitors who are also School Nurses	13
Health Visitors employed on Hospital Liaison duties	1
Tuberculosis Health Visitor	1
Assistant Health Visitor	1
Assistant Health Visitor (Part-time)	1
Home Nurses	11
Home Nurse (Part-time)	1
Assistant Home Nurse	1
Home Nurse Midwives	12
Midwives	3

ADMINISTRATIVE

Chief Clerks (1 Harrogate Area, 1 Ripon Area)	2
Clerical	17

SALE OF FOOD ASSISTANT

Part-time	2
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DENTAL ATTENDANTS 5

ALBANY AVENUE DAY NURSERY

Nursing Staff	6
Domestic Staff	3

HOME HELPS

Whole-time	8
Part-time	189

DOMESTIC STAFF, ETC.

Cleaners, part-time	9
Gardener, part-time	1
Meals Assistant, Harrogate Training Centre	1
Escorts, Harrogate Training Centre	3
Caretaker, Harrogate Training Centre	1

3. SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Routine medical inspection has continued as usual. In addition, the staff have been busy following up an attempt to recognise children with an intellectual defect conducted in the Division by the Educational Psychologist. This has entailed a good deal of additional work for all concerned, but it is hoped that the results will be a useful guide to the planners of the day E.S.N. School which it is hoped will shortly be built in Harrogate.

A. PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Age Groups Inspected (By years of birth)	No. of Pupils Inspected	Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected			
		SATISFACTORY		UNSATISFACTORY	
		No.	% of Col. 2	No.	% of Col. 2
1959 and later	2	2	100	-	-
1958	431	430	99.76	1	0.24
1957	452	452	100	-	-
1956	293	293	100	-	-
1955	366	365	99.72	1	0.28
1954	318	318	100	-	-
1953	140	139	99.28	1	0.72
1952	75	75	100	-	-
1951	201	201	100	-	-
1950	100	100	100	-	-
1949	359	359	100	-	-
1948 and earlier	1,065	1,065	99.89	1	0.11
TOTAL	3,803	3,799	99.88	4	0.12

B. PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT AT PERIODICAL MEDICAL INSPECTIONS. (Excluding Dental Diseases and infestation with Vermin).

Age groups inspected (by years of birth)	For defective vision (excluding squint)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Part II	Total Individual Pupils
1959 and later	-	-	-
1958	16	70	80
1957	15	53	67
1956	10	31	40
1955	15	32	45
1954	12	32	43
1953	7	9	15
1952	1	2	2
1951	20	29	45
1950	11	15	23
1949	12	25	35
1948 and earlier	51	47	94
TOTAL	164	316	489

C. OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections	308
Number of re-inspections	284
TOTAL	<u>592</u>

D. INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by School Nurses or other authorised persons	9,629
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	113
(c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act, 1944).	-
(d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3), Education Act, 1944)	-

E. PERIODIC INSPECTIONS

DEFECT CODE NO.	DEFECT OR DISEASE	ENTRANTS LEAVERS OTHERS						TOTAL	
		(T) (O)		(T) (O)		(T) (O)		(T)	(O)
		(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)		
4.	Skin	10	15	24	23	23	14	57	50
5.	Eyes								
	a. Vision .	33	41	63	278	74	119	170	438
	b. Squint .	14	13	2	4	16	25	32	42
	c. Other ..	5	2	4	10	9	10	18	22
6.	Ears -								
	a. Hearing	4	22	3	20	12	45	19	57
	b. Otitis								
	Media	2	16	4	1	3	12	9	29
	c. Other ..	1	-	1	-	2	-	4	-
7.	Nose and Throat ..	12	24	20	21	23	38	55	83
8.	Speech ..	8	23	2	-	12	20	22	43
9.	Lymphatic Glands ..	-	2	1	-	2	3	3	5
10.	Heart ..	-	22	1	5	-	25	1	52
11.	Lungs ..	3	41	-	18	7	59	10	118
12.	Developmental-								
	a. Hernia ..	2	6	-	-	1	4	3	10
	b. Other ..	14	18	2	12	17	47	33	77
13.	Orthopaedic:								
	a. Posture .	-	4	1	18	-	14	1	36
	b. Feet ..	25	15	1	18	25	36	51	69
	c. Other ..	3	2	2	10	6	10	11	22
14.	Nervous System-								
	a. Epilepsy	-	2	1	2	1	4	2	8
	b. Other ..	15	40	1	5	19	50	35	95
15.	Psychological-								
	a. Develop-ment ...	1	8	-	4	11	10	12	22
	b. Stability	3	15	1	12	9	48	13	75
16.	Abdomen ..	2	2	-	1	4	6	6	9
17.	Other	5	8	9	1	11	7	25	16
(T) Treatment (O) Observation									

F. SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

CODE NO.	DEFECT OR DISEASE	SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
		REQUIRING TREATMENT	REQUIRING OBSERVATION
4.	Skin	1	16
5.	Eyes -		
	a. Vision	-	58
	b. Squint	2	17
	c. Other	-	-
6.	Ears -		
	a. Hearing	5	19
	b. Otitis Media .	1	6
	c. Other	-	-
7.	Nose and Throat ..	1	2
8.	Speech	12	6
9.	Lymphatic Glands .	-	-
10.	Heart	-	18
11.	Lungs	-	11
12.	Developmental -		
	a. Hernia	-	2
	b. Other	-	21
13.	Orthopaedic -		
	a. Posture	-	17
	b. Feet	-	23
	c. Other	-	12
14.	Nervous System -		
	a. Epilepsy	1	1
	b. Other	-	13
15.	Psychological -		
	a. Development ..	7	21
	b. Stability	5	23
16.	Abdomen	-	-
17.	Other	1	2

GROUP 1

EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT

	NUMBER OF CASES KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN DEALT WITH
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	13
Errors of refraction (including squint)	679
TOTAL	692
Number of Pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed ..	477

GROUP 2

DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

	NUMBER OF CASES KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN DEALT WITH
Received operative treatment -	
(a) for diseases of the ear ..	1
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	56
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	18
Received other forms of treatment	39
TOTAL ..	114

Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids

(a) in 1963	8
(b) in previous years	6

GROUP 3.

ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

Number of pupils known to have been treated at clinics or out-patient departments ..	19
Pupils treated at school for postural defects	-

GROUP 4.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN (Excluding uncleanliness)

	NUMBER OF CASES TREATED OR UNDER TREATMENT DURING THE YEAR BY THE AUTHORITY
Rinworm - i. Scalp	-
ii. Body	-
Scabies	-
Impetigo	-
Other skin diseases	18
TOTAL	18

GROUP 5.

CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT

Number of pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics under arrangements made by the Authority	96
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GROUP 6.

SPEECH THERAPY

Number of pupils treated by Speech Therapists under arrangements made by the Authority	106
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GROUP 7

OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

	NUMBER OF CASES TREATED OR UNDER TREATMENT DURING THE YEAR BY THE AUTHORITY
(a) Number of cases of miscellaneous minor ailments treated by the Authority	302
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrange- ments ..	7
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. Vaccination	552
(d) Ultra Violet Ray Treatment ..	4
(e) Cardiac Clinic	178
(f) Verminous heads	-

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

These are pupils who need special educational treatment either at an ordinary school or in a special school because of physical or mental disability.

236 children were registered as handicapped pupils at the end of 1963.

The children were classified in the following categories:-

	In ordinary school	In special school	Not attending school	Home tuition
Blind	-	1	-	-
Partially sighted	2	3	-	-
Deaf	-	11	-	-
Partially deaf ..	5	4	-	-
Maladjusted	7	11	-	-
Physically handicapped ..	18	6	1	4
Educationally sub- normal ..	106	48	-	-
Epileptic	-	2	-	-
Delicate	2	3 _X	-	-
Double defect ..	-	1 _X	1 ⁺	-
TOTAL ..	140	90	2	4

+ Blind/Deaf pre-school child.

X E.S.N/Physically handicapped.

AUDIOMETRY

Towards the end of the year health visitors were trained in the use of the pure tone audiometer in preparation for testing children in Junior Schools to detect hearing loss.

It is hoped to start this procedure early in 1964.

In addition, pre-school children with a history which indicates a special risk of deafness will also be tested. 14 were tested during the year.

4. SPEECH THERAPY

The Speech Therapist attends at Dragon Parade and Ripon Clinics. 54 new cases were treated during the year, and the treatment of 52 others was continued.

10 visits were paid to schools and 17 domiciliary visits were made.

Cases Treated.

Stammerers	32
Defects of Articulation:	
(a) Dyslalia	40
(b) Sigmatism	16
(c) Rhinolalia, due to:	
(i) Cleft Palate ..	2
(ii) Nasal obstruction ..	3
Aphasia	-
Defective speech due to:	
(i) Educational sub-normality ..	3
(ii) Deafness	3
Retarded speech development	6
Dysphonia	-
Other defects:	
Hypernasality due to Post adenoidectomy	1
TOTAL	<u>106</u>

Cases discharged:

Discharged during year	54
Speech normal	41
" improved	9
Unsuitable for treatment	-
Non co-operative	1
Left school	2
Left district	-
Other reasons:-	
Gone to Special School	1
TOTAL	<u>108</u>

5. CARDIAC CLINIC

The purpose of this clinic which is held weekly at the Harrogate General Hospital is to give advice on the physical capacity of children with heart abnormalities and to provide expert diagnostic facilities.

The Clinic is staffed by a Cardiologist, a Paediatrician and a Senior School Medical Officer.

During 1963, 178 children made 245 attendances. Special Clinics are held occasionally and attended by Mr. Wooler from the Leeds General Infirmary. He saw 9 children during the year and the following recommendations were made:-

1. Fallot's tetralogy - admission to Leeds for angiocardiology.
2. Ventricular septal defect - refer to Mr. Watson for closure of defect.
3. Patent ductus - admission to Leeds for surgery.
4. ? ventricular septal defect - refer to Mr. Watson for further investigation and opinion. Name added to waiting list.
5. Right ventricular hypertrophy - admission to Leeds for further investigation.
6. Transposition of great vessels and pulmonary hypertension - admission to Leeds for further investigation and operation.
7. Patent atrial septum - name placed on waiting list for admission to Leeds for operation.
8. Patent ductus - operation indicated. Name placed on waiting list.
9. Enlarged heart - defer further investigation for time being until child is older.

There were 6 attendances at Leeds General Infirmary for further investigation pending admission for operation.

5 admissions took place for cardiac catheterisation, and 7 children were admitted for cardiac surgery.

6. CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC

I am indebted to Dr. Gore for the following report:-

The main function of a Child Guidance Clinic is the diagnosis and treatment of families' difficulties with children, and to this end the clinic is fully staffed two whole days a week, with facilities for remedial teaching available the whole week during school terms. However, an important auxiliary function is that of teaching those who are taking up work in clinics, or who will be working in co-operation with clinics. This professional responsibility has been welcomed by the child guidance team, not only in the case conferences, which are held each week, but in their outside activities. During the year Mr. Pickles has continued to lecture on behalf of the National Association of Mental Health to the course for training centre supervisors; Mrs. Nursten has been appointed part-time Lecturer in Social Casework at the University of Leeds, and as Tutor to the Home Office Course for Child Care Officers; Mrs. Ramsbottom has given evening classes at Waldernheath Approved School; Mr. Pritchard has talked to Parent-Teacher Associations, and I have lectured at the College of further Education in Harrogate on two courses for groups of residential workers in child care.

During the year Mr. Pickles has completed his survey of retarded children in primary schools in September, and since then has been visiting Bridge House School on Friday mornings to assess boys who are deaf.

In 1963, 102 new cases were seen: 27 girls and 75 boys. The sources of referral from Division 7 followed the pattern of previous years:

Divisional Medical Officer	30
General Practitioners	11
Juvenile Court	2
Probation Officer	2
Parents	3
Children's Homes	3
Head Teachers	6
Others	<u>1</u>
TOTAL	<u><u>58</u></u>

There were proportionately fewer cases referred from the Juvenile Court.

As in the past we have continued to have regular visits from: Probation Officers, Child Care Officers, Head Teachers, etc. Dr. Schofield has continued to attend our weekly lunchtime meetings and we learn with regret that she is to leave Harrogate, though we wish her all success in the future.

In June Dr. C. Simpson Smith, Senior Administrative Medical Officer, School Health, visited the clinic and we have had the opportunity subsequently to have discussions with him.

Miss Griffin, Divisional Nursing Officer has attended some of our meetings and we have valued her support and would hope to see more of her and the Health Visitors in the future. Two post-graduate students from the Institute of Education, Leeds, and other students in training have also visited us.

Our outside contacts were consolidated and extended by visits to In-Patients Units, Hospital and various schools.

MISS BLACKBURN'S REPORT ON REMEDIAL TEACHING

The new year began with 17 children on roll, but 2 were transferred for special schooling, one on physical grounds, and in this case boarding placement has been amply justified. One child was withdrawn by a parent who disliked the idea of segregation from his normal school class. This move has proved very detrimental to the boy. 2 new children were admitted during the year, both of Secondary Modern age, one a serious case of school refusal. At present we have 5 girls and 11 boys, age range as follows:-

1	is	14	years
3	are	13	"
1	is	12	"
5	are	11	"
4	are	10	"
1	is	9	"
1	is	8	"

This gives 11 in the earlier age range, again indicating earlier referral, though often this referral is delayed until the final year in the primary school, when, one feels, it would be better before then. Progress with these younger children is very well maintained, and the growth in confidence, as basic difficulties are overcome, is very rewarding.

With the older children the rate of progress is slower and what one is able to do is limited. Even so, an all-round improvement has been very marked in a girl of 14, and home relationships have improved. Appreciation of our work is constantly shown by Heads of schools, and parents, and we continue to maintain close co-operation with home and school. The team continues to keep a very close watch on all the problems of children in the remedial group.

I wish to thank Dr. Hepple for his constant interest and understanding and Dr. Smithson with whom we are pleased to have had a closer contact during the year. Also staffs of the Divisional Health departments for their co-operation. Finally to say how much I gain from the loyalty of the members of the clinic team and from the stimulus of working with them.

7, CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

(a) BIRTHS

RETURN OF BIRTHS NOTIFIED IN THE DIVISIONAL AREA
DURING THE YEAR

DETAILS	BIRTHS				TOTAL
	Domiciliary Live	Still	Institutional Live	Still	
(a) Primary Notifications	290	1	1,788	30	2,109
(b) <u>Add</u> Inward transfers	4	-	202	4	210
(c) Total Notifications received	294	1	1,990	34	2,319
(d) <u>Deduct</u> Outward transfers	2	-	491	8	501
(e) Total adjusted births	292	1	1,499	26	1,818
ANALYSIS OF INSTITUTIONAL BIRTHS.					
Born in					
(a) Hospitals ..			1,461	25	
(b) Maternity Homes ..			2	-	
(c) Nursing Homes			36	1	
TOTAL			1,499	26	

The proportion of births taking place in hospital continues to increase. The figure of 16 per cent for domiciliary confinements is the lowest recorded.

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>INSTITUTIONAL CONFINEMENT</u>	<u>DOMICILIARY CONFINEMENT</u>
1951	78%	22%
1952	79%	21%
1953	79%	21%
1954	82%	18%
1955	82%	18%
1956	81%	19%
1957	83%	17%
1958	83%	17%
1959	82%	18%
1960	82%	18%
1961	80%	20%
1962	81%	19%
1963	81%	16%

The Department investigates all applications for maternity beds on social grounds for the Units at Harrogate, Ripon, and York.

(b) ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

Two sessions per week are held at Dragon Parade Clinic, and two sessions per month at Alma House, Ripon. Most family doctors undertake ante-natal care of their own patients, and the maternity hospitals also run sessions. The health department clinics are very useful in that they are able to put the expectant mother in touch with the local services which will be of use to her.

(c) RELAXATION AND MOTHERCRAFT CLASSES

These are held regularly for expectant mothers at 2, Dragon Parade, Harrogate, Fysche Hall, Knaresborough, and Alma House, Ripon. 238 expectant mothers made 2,025 attendances at the Harrogate Clinic, 46 mothers made 234 attendances at Knaresborough Clinic, and 26 mothers made 94 attendances at the Ripon Clinic.

ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS

Name and address of Ante-Natal/ Post-natal Clinic (whether held at Infant Welfare Centre or other premises	Number of separate sessions held during year				No. of women in atten- dance (including those seen at combined Infant Wel- fare and Ante-natal sessions).		Total No. of atten- dances (including those seen at Combined Infant Wel- fare and Ante-natal sessions).		
	Local Health Authority Medical Officers.	Midwives (excluding mother- craft and relaxa- tion)	General Practi- tioners empl. on session- al basis	Hospital Medical Staff	Total	Ante-natal	Post-natal	Ante-natal	Post-natal
2, Dragon Parade, HARROGATE.	81	-	-	-	81	85	-	224	-
Alma House Clinic, RIPON.	-	-	24	-	24	4	1	19	14
+Pateley Bridge	-	-	24	-	24	-	-	-	-
+Summerbridge	-	-	12	-	12	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	81	-	60	-	141	89	1	243	14

+ Combined with Infant Welfare Clinic. No attendances during 1963.

In addition to these, the Mobile Clinic provides infant welfare centre services in the rural parts of the area, as follows:-

	ALDFIELD	Tuesday	Monthly
	BIRSTWITH	Monday	"
	BISHOP MONKTON	Friday	"
	BISHOP THORNTON	Monday	"
	BURNT YATES	Monday	"
+	BURTON LEONARD	Friday	Fortnightly
	COPT HEWICK	Tuesday	Monthly
	LACRE	Monday	"
	DARLEY	Monday	Fortnightly
+	FOLLIFOOT	Friday	Monthly
	GALPHAY	Tuesday	"
	GRANTLEY	Tuesday	"
	GREWELTHORPE	Tuesday	"
+	GREAT OUSEBURN	Wednesday	"
+	HAMPSTHWAITE	Friday	"
	HEYSHAW LANE END	Monday	"
+	HUNSINGORE	Wednesday	"
	KILLINGHALL	Friday	"
	KIRKBY MALZEARD	Tuesday	"
+	KIRK HAMMERTON	Wednesday	"
+	KNAPTON	Wednesday	"
	LOFTHOUSE	Monday	"
	MARKINGTON	Monday	"
+	MARTON-cum-GRAFTON	Wednesday	"
	MICKLEY	Tuesday	"
	NORTH LEES	Tuesday	"
	NORTH STAINLEY	Tuesday	"
+	NUN MONKTON	Wednesday	"
	RAMSGILL	Monday	"
+	RUFFORTH	Wednesday	"
	SAWLEY	Tuesday	"
+	SCOTTON	Friday	"
	SHAW MILLS	Monday	"
	SKELTON	Tuesday	"
+	STAVELEY	Wednesday	"
	STUDLEY	Tuesday	"
	WINKSLEY	Tuesday	"

+ Welfare Foods are not sold at these sessions.

Name and Address of Centre	No. of infant welfare sessions held during year by				
	Local Health Authority Medical Officers	Health Visitors only	General practitioners employed on sessional basis	Hospital Medical Staff	Total
Central Clinic, 2, Dragon Parade, HARROGATE.	75	25	-	-	100
St. John Ambulance H.Q., STARBECK, Harrogate.	52	-	-	-	52
Bar Methodist Church, Skipton Road, HARROGATE.	-	-	49	-	49
Penny Pot Lane, HARROGATE. (Army Premises).	-	26	-	-	26
St. Mark's Parochial Hall, Leeds Road, HARROGATE.	-	-	25	-	25
Pannal Memorial Hall, PANNAL, Harrogate.	-	-	12	-	12
16, Harlow Avenue, Harlow Hill, HARROGATE.	-	12	-	-	12
Fysche Hall, Iles Lane, KNARESBOROUGH.	73	25	-	-	98
Methodist Sunday School, BOROUGHBRIDGE.	51	-	-	-	51
Village Hall, WHIXLEY.	23	-	-	-	23
Church Hall, UPPER POPPLETON.	25	-	-	-	25
Alma House, RIPON.	50	-	-	-	50
PATELEY BRIDGE.	-	-	2	-	2
SUMMERBRIDGE.	-	-	1	-	1
MOBILE CLINIC.	224	-	215	-	439
TOTALS	573	88	304	-	965

CENTRES

No. of children who attended for the first time during the year and who were born in			Total no. of children who attended during the year	No. of attendances during the year made by children who were born in			Total attendances during the year	No. of children referred elsewhere	No. of children on "At Risk" Register.
	1962	1958-1961		1963	1962	1958-1961			
3	148	51	447	1,628	986	353	2,967	-	6
5	27	14	176	1,044	796	208	2,048	-	2
5	112	109	386	1,473	808	268	2,549	-	-
3	7	1	21	144	124	39	307	-	-
0	15	6	81	395	392	191	978	-	1
1	4	2	17	48	92	17	157	-	-
3	6	1	35	137	81	40	258	-	-
5	40	30	216	1,829	1,626	1,154	4,609	2	1
5	49	31	125	347	291	317	955	-	-
5	5	1	22	134	60	127	321	-	1
3	10	10	58	406	230	176	812	3	-
0	148	64	372	2,415	1,286	504	4,205	1	27
2	29	21	82	308	100	137	545	-	12
5	5	16	34	117	36	47	200	-	-
2	159	165	446	630	991	673	2,294	3	-
1	764	522	2,518	11,055	7,899	4,251	23,205	9	50

(e) DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE FOODS

The provision of baby foods and food supplements to expectant mothers constitutes an important part of the health services.

The arrangements in the Division are detailed below:-

HARROGATE

Divisional Health Office, Harrogate.	Monday to Friday 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff
Central Clinic, 2, Dragon Parade, Harrogate.	Monday & Thursday 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff
Starbeck Clinic, St. John Amb. H.Q. Starbeck, Harrogate.	Wednesday 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff
Bar Methodist Chapel, Skipton Road, Harrogate.	Monday 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff
Penny Pot Lane, Harrogate. (Army Premises)	Alternate Wed. 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff
St. Mark's Parochial Hall, Leeds Road, Harrogate.	Alternate Mondays 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff
Pannal Institute, Harrogate.	Last Thursday in month. 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff
16, Harlow Avenue, Harlow Hill, Harrogate.	First Tuesday in month. 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff

RIPON

Divisional Health Office, Ripon.	Monday to Friday 9 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. 1.45 p.m. to 5.20 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff.
Ripon Child Welfare Centre, Alma House Ripon.	Monday 10 a.m. to 12 noon 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff

OUTSIDE CLINICS

Knaresborough Clinic	Tuesday 9 a.m. to 12 noon 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff
Boroughbridge Clinic	Friday. 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff
Whixley Clinic	1st and 3rd Thurs. in month. 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff
Upper Poppleton Clinic	Alternate Wed. 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff

OUTSIDE DISTRIBUTION POINTS

Birstwith	Anytime	Vol. Worker.
Bishop Monkton	Anytime	Vol. Worker.
Burnt Yates	Anytime	Vol. Worker.
Burton Leonard	Alt. Wednesdays 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Vol. Worker.
Darley	By arrangements	W.R.C.C. Staff
Follifoot Post Office	Post Office hours	Vol. Worker.
Great Ouseburn	Thursday, 3.30 p.m. and evening.	Vol. Worker.
Hampsthwaite	Tuesday, 3.45 p.m. to 4.45 p.m.	Vol. Worker.
Killinghall, Methodist Church	Alternate Fri. 9.15 a.m. to 10.40 a.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff
Kirkby Malzeard	Anytime	Vol. Worker.
North Stainley	Anytime	Vol. Worker.
Pateley Bridge	Anytime	Vol. Worker.
Staveley Post Office	Post Office hours	Vol. Worker.

(f) PHENYLKETONURIA

One type of mental defect is due to a metabolic disturbance which produces damage to the brain in early life. It is detectable by a simple test on the urine of young babies which is now done as a routine by the health visitors for the babies in their care.

1,579 children were tested, and one positive test emerged. This subsequently cleared up without treatment.

(g) DENTAL CARE

The arrangements for dental treatment of expectant and nursing mothers continue as before.

(h) CARE OF UNMARRIED MOTHERS AND THEIR CHILDREN

The unmarried girl who is having a baby is often desperately in need of expert help and advice. She needs to make arrangements for the confinement, and for her own rehabilitation and the care of her child afterwards.

Valuable work in this field is done by the Social Workers of the Ripon Diocesan Moral Welfare Association who work in close co-operation with the general practitioners, the health visitors, and the health department.

The County Council makes grants in approved cases towards the cost of institutional care before the confinement.

114 cases were dealt with by the department during the year. This figure includes about 35% of people who came into the division from other areas. Of the residents, one was under 15 years, 45 were between the ages of 15 and 19, while 53 were aged between 20 and 29 years. This is not, therefore, mainly a teenage problem, as is often assumed.

(i) CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS

These small babies need special care to avoid injury from chilling. 2 Sorrento cots and equipment are provided, based at Harrogate and Ripon, for loan to doctors and midwives looking after premature babies. Neither of the cots were used during the year.

The Sorrento cot has the disadvantage of being too bulky for easy transport, and at the time of writing the provision of smaller portable incubators is still being considered.

(j) ALBANY AVENUE DAY NURSERY

This nursery is open from 8.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. from Monday to Friday. It accommodates the young children of mothers who are obliged to maintain themselves and their families by going out to work. The health of these children is supervised by the medical staff of the Department.

(k) INSPECTION OF CHILDREN AT RESIDENTIAL NURSERIES AND COUNTY CHILDREN'S HOMES.

A routine inspection is made twice a year of all children resident in the Leadhall Grange and Harlow Court Residential Nurseries, Harrogate, and in three Homes for older children in Knaresborough. A report is furnished to the County Medical Officer and to the Children's Department in which details are given regarding the children's health, the staffing, and on any environmental condition which may effect the health of the children.

8. PAEDIATRIC CLINICS

In Harrogate children are seen by the paediatrician at the hospital. In Ripon, Dr. Prosser holds a clinic as necessary at Alma House.

NOCTURNAL ENURESIS

I am indebted to Dr. Hall for the following report:-

23 new cases of nocturnal enuresis have been treated during the past year. More older children (9 to 16 years) have been selected, because it was felt that children of this group were often ashamed of their difficulty and they were very anxious to co-operate. The sixteen year old boy was a boy who had started work at Leeds and wanted to live away from home.

There were 15 good results and 7 partial successes. There was 1 with no improvement. This child was only five and he was terrified by the buzzer. Subsequently the mother said that the situation had improved by strict limitation of drink after four o'clock.

There were 3 relapses from the children treated last year. One quickly became dry; one must be classified as a partial success; and the third one still awaits the alarm buzzer.

Nocturnal enuresis -

The use of Dexamphetamine has not been asked for, nor has the extension buzzer been tried out yet.

30 cases of nocturnal enuresis are under treatment or are waiting for the alarm buzzer.

9. MIDWIFERY

During 1963, domiciliary midwives cared for 282 home confinements while 1,769 cases were delivered in institutions. 144 of the latter were sent home at forty-eight hours, 211 cases after forty-eight hours but up to and including the fifth day, and 314 cases after the fifth day but before the tenth day.

Three whole-time midwives and twelve home nurse/midwives were working in the area at the end of the year.

DELIVERIES ATTENDED BY MIDWIVES IN THE DIVISION DURING 1963

EMPLOYMENT OF MIDWIVES	NO. OF DELIVERIES ATTENDED BY MIDWIVES IN THE AREA DURING THE YEAR						TOTALS	Cases in Institu- tions.
	DOMICILIARY CASES				Doctor present at time of delivery of child (either booked doctor or another)	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child		
	Doctor not booked		Doctor booked					
	Doctor present at time of delivery of child.	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child	Doctor present at time of delivery of child	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child				
(a) Midwives employed by the Authority	-	1	70	211	-	282	-	
(b) Midwives employed by vol. organisations (incl. hospitals not transferred to the Minister under the National Health Service Act)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(c) Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees or Boards of Governors under the National Health Service Act.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,769	
(d) Midwives in Private Practice (incl. midwives employed in nursing homes).	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	
TOTALS	-	1	70	211	-	282	1,800	

(e) No. of cases delivered in institutions but attended by
domiciliary midwives on discharge from institution

(i) At 48 hours... .. 144
(ii) After 48 hrs. to and incl. 5th day: 211
(iii) After 5th but before 10th day: ... 314

One Statutory Notice was received from midwives during the year as follows:-

Liability to be a source of infection 1

14 medical aid notices were issued by midwives during the year, all in respect of domiciliary cases. The following summary gives the conditions for which medical aid was sought.

MEDICAL AID NOTICES

	Number issued because of complications arising in/during			
	Pregnancy	Labour	Lying-in	The Child
(a) Domiciliary cases:				
(i) Where the Medical Practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with maternity medical services under the National Health Service Act.	1	8	2	3
(ii) Others	-	-	-	-
(b) Cases in Private Nursing Homes:				
(i) Where the Medical Practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with maternity medical services under the National Health Service Act.	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	-	-	-	-
(c) Cases in Institutions	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	1	8	2	3

Gas and Air Analgesia alone was given to 3 mothers by the domiciliary midwives and was given in conjunction with Pethidine to a further 1.

Pethidine alone was given to 24 cases.

Trilene alone was given to 76 patients and to a further 133 patients in conjunction with Pethidine.

10. HEALTH VISITING

15 full-time Health Visitors and 1 full-time Assistant Health Visitor, and 1 part-time Health Visitor were employed in the area at the end of the year. Three of them did tuberculosis visiting and maintained liaison between the Health Department and the Chest Physicians. One was largely occupied with the admission and discharge of old people to hospitals, old people's homes, and Part III accommodation, working closely with the geriatric unit at Knaresborough. Like the rest of the nursing staff, they work under the general direction of the Divisional Nursing Officer.

	No. of cases i.e. first visits).	Total visits including first visits but excluding ineffective visits.	Ineffec- tive visits
1. Children born in 1963	1,662	6,525	968
2. Children born in 1962	1,442	4,721	480
3. Children born in 1958-61	2,706	7,193	698
4. Total number of children in lines 1 - 3	5,810	18,439	2,146
5. Persons aged 65 or over (excluding 'domestic help only' visits)	1,083	3,364	171
6. Number included in line 5 who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital.	502	-	8
7. Mentally disordered persons	15	45	5
8. Number included in line 7 who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital	11	-	-
9. Persons, excluding maternity cases, discharged from hospital (other than mental hospitals).	31	92	2
10. Number included in line 9 who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital	27	-	-
11. Number of tuberculous households visited (i.e. visits by health visitors not employed solely on tuberculosis work)	81	325	47
12. Number of households visited on account of other in- fectious diseases	5	7	-
13. Number of tuberculous house- holds visited by tuber- culosis visitors (i.e. employed solely on T.B. work)	-	-	-

11. HOME NURSING

24 district nurses and 1 part-time district nurse were serving the Division at the end of the year. 12 of them did combined midwifery duties also. One assistant nurse does bathing of old people.

Details of the years work follow:-

Classification	No. of cases attended by Home Nurses during the year	No. of visits paid by Home Nurses during the year
Medical	833	12,851
Surgical	187	4,053
Infectious diseases .	7	67
Tuberculosis	20	782
Maternal complications	24	138
Other	29	203
TOTALS ..	1,100	18,994

12. VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Protection is offered from smallpox, diphtheria, whooping cough, poliomyelitis, and tetanus, while vaccination of children over 13 years old against tuberculosis was also undertaken.

(a) VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX.

The numbers in different age groups vaccinated or re-vaccinated during the year are shown below:-

AGE AT DATE OF VACCINATION	UNDER 1	1	2-4	5-14	15 or over	TOTAL
No. vaccinated	284	364	71	27	6	752
No. re-vaccinated	2	1	20	59	20	102

There has been a return to normal figures for the vaccination of young children after the temporary increase last year due to the occurrence of smallpox in Yorkshire.

(b) VACCINATION AGAINST WHOOPING COUGH

1,308 children under four years of age received whooping cough vaccine during the year.

(c) IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA

Number of children at 31st December, 1963, who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date.

Age at 31.12.63 i.e. born in year	Under 1 1963	1 - 4 1962/59	5 - 9 1958/54	10 - 14 1953/49	Under 15 Total
Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster)					
1959-1963	311	4,355	3,091	1,245	9,002
1958 or earlier	-	-	2,066	4,521	6,587

	Children immunised during 1963							
	BORN IN YEARS							
	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1954/ 1958	1949/ 1954	TOTAL
Primary ..	329	779	165	35	11	53	22	1,394
Booster ..	-	10	10	4	21	397	22	464

(c) IMMUNISATION AGAINST TETANUS

The following are the details of the children immunised during the year, either singly or in combination with other antigens:-

Age at Final Injection	Number of children who received protection against tetanus (including temporary residents)
Under 1 year	513
1 to 2 years	717
2 " 3 "	131
3 " 4 "	68
Over 4 years	451
TOTAL	1,880

(c) VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS

Oral vaccine is now used exclusively.

2,157 people received a full course of vaccination during the year, 2,092 of these being with the oral type vaccine.

13. B.C.G. VACCINATION

B.C.G. Vaccination was again offered to all children 13 years of age and over attending schools in the area.

The following are details of work carried out:-

1. No. of Medical Officers (including Divisional Medical Officer) approved to undertake B.C.G. Vaccination 5

2. Acceptances.

- | | | | | | |
|-----|---|----|----|----|-------|
| (a) | No. of children offered tuberculin testing and vaccination if necessary. (whether the offer was made during the year or previously) | .. | .. | .. | 2,777 |
| (b) | No. of (a) found to have been vaccinated previously | .. | .. | .. | 436 |
| (c) | No. of acceptances | .. | .. | .. | 1,102 |
| (d) | Percentage of acceptances, i.e. (c) to (a) - (b) | .. | .. | .. | 47.1% |

3. Pre-vaccination Tuberculin Test

- | | | | |
|-----|---|-----------------|--------------|
| (a) | No. of children 2(c) | .. .. | <u>1,036</u> |
| (b) | Result of Heaf Test (i) | Positive .. | 229 |
| | (ii) | Negative .. | 772 |
| | (iii) | Not ascertained | <u>35</u> |
| | | | 1,036 |
| (c) | <u>Percentage positive, i.e. (b) (i) to</u> | | |
| | (b) (i) + (ii) | .. .. | 22.9% |

4. Vaccination.

No. Vaccinated following negative Heaf Test 758

14. MENTAL HEALTH

We have been fortunate in having a full staff throughout the year for this rapidly developing service.

Details of the work done by the Mental Welfare Officers was as follows:

Visits paid

Pre-Care ...	...	506
After-Care .	...	1,120
Sub-normals	...	553

101 attendances were made at out patient clinics. Admissions to hospitals undertaken by Mental Welfare Officers:-

Under Sect. 5.	..	156
" " 25	..	11
" " 26	..	3
" " 29	..	37
" " 40	..	1
" " 60	..	Nil

Psychiatric Social Club. This was started on a weekly basis at the Training Centre at the end of April, 1963. Seven patients attended. Since then it has gone from strength to strength and now has an average attendance of 20. There are 31 patients on the club books, of whom 27 have had in-patient treatment previously, and 3 have returned for further treatment in hospital.

The members can be categorised as follows:-

Pensioners	2
National Health Insurance	2
Maintained by relatives	4
In employment	3
National Assistance ..	19
Independent means ..	1

The social activities include dominoes, cards, beetle drives, discussions, Play readings, art, and table tennis, with dancing from 9 p.m. to 10 p.m. The Castleford Club was entertained to supper and a social on 29.10.63, and the Club visited the Pantomime on the invitation of the Harrogate Happy Wanderers early in January.

Training Centre. The Training Centre continued to expand its scope during the year, and plans were made for an adjoining residential hostel for 8 children which should be finished shortly.

Miss M. Reynolds, the Centre Supervisor, reports as follows:-

"The year 1963 was a most successful and progressive one, in spite of considerable staff changes and sickness. At the beginning of the year our Caretaker was on sick leave for two months; shortly afterwards, Miss McCall - Trainee - was on sick leave for two months. Also at this time Mrs. Mawson - Senior Instructor, Female Wing - was on maternity leave until the end of April.

Mrs. Barker commenced duties as temporary Senior Instructor, Female Wing, during Mrs. Mawson's absence. In March Mrs. Barker was appointed an Assistant Supervisor for the Junior Wing and transferred accordingly. Meanwhile, Mrs. Williams, a retired headmistress, was appointed temporary Senior Instructor, Female Wing, until Mrs. Mawson's return.

In June, Mr. Plant, Senior Instructor, Male Wing, worked at Whitby for two weeks with trainees on holiday.

In September, Miss McCall commenced leave of absence for two years to attend the National Association for Mental Health Diploma Course in Bristol for Teachers of the Mentally Handicapped.

Mr. Plant commenced leave of absence for one year to attend a similar course in Birmingham.

Mr. Swales was appointed temporary Senior Instructor - Male Wing, during Mr. Plant's absence but in December he was offered a permanent post and he transferred to West Ardsley Training Centre.

Mr. Biss is now temporary Senior Instructor - Male Wing - until Mr. Plant's return in July. Mrs. Musgrove was appointed as a Temporary Welfare Assistant during Miss McCall's absence.

In spite of all this change and upheaval, staff relationships remained very good.

At various times we have had National Association for Mental Health Students on teaching practice; they have done some excellent work with the children in the Junior Wing.

The Junior Wing and Special Care Unit.

At the beginning of 1963 there were 32 children on the register, 20 boys and 12 girls.

Teaching and training progressed favourably as we followed a full programme. Work was commenced for a display of activities for the opening of the Centre in May.

In July the children were taken to Saltburn for a day.

During August the paintings of 10 children were entered in a competition in Leeds. Six won consolation prizes and 2 were mentioned as worthy of recognition.

At the beginning of September, weekly swimming lessons commenced at Starbeck Swimming Baths. These have proved to be most successful.

In the middle of October a simple Harvest Festival Service was held in the Centre led by Rev. Williams. A Missionary from Kenya talked to the children, parents and visitors. Gifts of produce were taken by the children to Harrogate General Hospital and to an old people's home.

A fireworks party was enjoyed in November.

Before the Christmas holiday the children in the Junior Wing and Special Care Unit had a Christmas party. Patients from Oulton Hall Hospital were invited and everyone was entertained by a magician before Santa Claus paid a visit.

Adult Female and Male Wings.

At the beginning of 1963 there were 13 women and 8 men on the register. Good work continues in these wings although we seem to have quite a few low grade trainees.

The female trainees do all the laundry for the Centre and have a baking day once a week.

Contract work for the Supplies Department has commenced and is working out very well. Time is still allowed for Physical Education, Movement to Music, Ballroom Dancing, Singing and Outdoor games.

In April the female trainees were taken to the Valley Gardens, Harrogate. On July 9th all the trainees went to Saltburn for a day.

On July 24th the females were taken to the Yorkshire Egg Packers for a visit of observation and on July 29th they were taken to Betty's Bakery for the same purpose.

Swimming lessons commenced in September.

On December 12th trainees from both wings went to the Odeon Theatre.

A Christmas party was held on December 18th and patients from Oulton Hall Hospital attended. Four members of Leeds Y.M.C.A. attended and gave a film show.

Five adult trainees have now left the Centre and are working.

Throughout the year emphasis is placed on social competence in and outside the Centre and children and adults have opportunities to travel on public transport, and to go for nature walks; for general observation walks - to the shops, railway station, zebra crossing, post office, etc.

On May 29th this Centre was officially opened and this entailed a great deal of hard work.

In August, work commenced on extensions to the hall and kitchen; this work is not yet nearing completion. Because of this, normal routine has been disturbed.

During 1963, we have had many interesting visitors to the Centre - doctors, student nurses, student health visitors, student teachers, social workers - one from South Africa, and sixth form girls from Knaresborough Grammar School.

Most of the Centre staff have been to Grantley Hall on training courses and some to County Hall for special staff meetings.

Social functions have taken place and the Psychiatric Social Club meets weekly.

It is most helpful to have a Welfare Assistant to help with washing, toileting and other emergencies because teachers do not have to leave the rest of their class.

I now look forward to the completion of the building extensions; the return of the staff from training courses, and a continuance of the present happy atmosphere, with good relations between staff and between staff and trainees."

Out-Patient Clinics. are held as follows and attended by a Mental Welfare Officer:-

Monday p.m.	Ripon & District Hospital	Dr. Munro
Tuesday a.m.	Harrogate General Hospital	Dr. Galley
p.m.	" " "	Drs. Munro and Ahmed
Friday p.m.	" " "	Drs. Morris, Munro and Galley.

Mentally Sub-normal Patients.

50 sub-normal patients in the Division do not attend the Training Centre. Of these 32 are in full or part-time employment and 18 are adequately employed at home.

Harrogate Therapeutic Club.

This venture began on an experimental basis in October, 1963. It meets on four afternoons per week in rooms which are rented by the County Council at the '61 Centre' in Harrogate. A psychiatrist attends regularly on three afternoons per week, Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and group therapy is undertaken. Since this Club opened, 78 patients have been interviewed, of 59 were considered to be suitable for group therapy; 18 received hospital care as out-patients or after admission, and one was referred to a practitioner in her home town. The average weekly attendance is at present 22, and the total attendance to the end of January, 1964, was 302.

This Club can deal with 50 patients per week and is still growing. Three patients have been referred by doctors from other areas, and several local general practitioners have visited the Club.

15. HOME HELP SERVICE

This service has shown a slight increase in work over the previous year. 18,913 more hours were worked than in 1962.

8 full and 189 part-time home helps were employed, equivalent to 75 whole time workers.

The following table gives details of the work undertaken for various categories of user:-

Category	No. of Cases	Employed Hours
Maternity	172	6,013.5
Mentally disordered	4	355.25
Chronic Sick (a) 65+	811	136,802.75
(b) under 65 and tuberculosis	121	12,888.25
Others	138	12,799.0
TOTALS ..	1,246	168,858.75

16. PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

The Chest Physicians hold sessions twice a week at Scotton Banks Hospital, three times a week at Harrogate General Hospital, and once a week at Ripon & District Hospital.

Tuberculosis Health Visitors attend the clinics at Harrogate and Ripon. One of the sessions at Harrogate is used as a special children's and adolescent's clinic. 395 contacts were skin tested and 229 of them were given B.C.G. The Chest Physicians saw 14 new cases of tuberculosis and 4 transfers from other areas during the year.

The Mass Radiography Unit visited Ripon City and Pateley Bridge. 7 cases of tuberculosis were discovered of which 6 were inactive, and three other conditions were also found.

The Harrogate and Ripon Care Committee has continued its valuable work, and assistance in kind or cash was given to several cases.

Liaison has been maintained with the Ministry of Labour and the Disablement Resettlement Officer with regard to the working conditions of patients.

There are three Tuberculosis Health Visitors in the Division. One operates in Ripon City and Ripon & Pateley Bridge Rural District. One covers Harrogate Borough, Knaresborough Urban District, and the western part of Nidderdale Rural District. One does the eastern end of the Nidderdale Rural District.

295 orders for free milk were issued to 59 patients on the recommendation of the Chest Physician during the year.

The Department continues to provide nursing equipment on loan at the request of home nurses or general practitioners.

RECUPERATIVE HOME TREATMENT

During the year 20 applications were received for recuperative home treatment recommended by general practitioners; 6 were in respect of school boys; 1 in respect of a school girl; 2 were tuberculous patients; and the remaining 11 cases were in respect of other adults.

17. CHIROPODY

This service continued to be provided for old age pensioners, exoectant mothers, and handicapped persons.

A direct service is in operation in the Borough of Harrogate, and indirect services provided in conjunction with voluntary bodies were worked in Ripon, Knaresborough, Pateley Bridge, Boroughbridge, Poppleton, Nun Monkton, Burton Leonard and Whixley.

18. REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES.

There were 18 registered nursing homes in the division at the end of the year. 16 were inspected during 1963.

19. REGISTRATION OF OLD PEOPLE'S HOMES.

The 21 old people's homes registered in the area were visited in conjunction with the Divisional Welfare Officer.

20. CHILDREN NEGLECTED OR ILL-TREATED

Nine monthly meetings of the Committee were held in Harrogate and one in Ripon.

There were also two open meetings for a wider range of social workers during the year,

The first was addressed by the Rev. David Wainwright on "The Church's Moral Welfare Work".

The second was a talk on the work of the Children's Department by the Assistant Children's Officer.

21. MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF STAFF, etc.

During the year the County Council altered their scheme for the medical examination of new staff so that only those who had a significant medical history or who were over 45 years were examined. This has cut out some unnecessary work for the medical staff.

263 medical examinations were carried out as follows:-

West Riding County Council	44
District Councils	10
Other Authorities	16
Applicants for Teachers Training	
Colleges	87
Children for Employment	
(including entertainments)	106

22. HEALTH EDUCATION

The medical staff have done a good deal in this field during the year. Talks were given to the Friends of Harrogate, the trainees of the Tobacco Research laboratories, and American Parent-Teacher Association, Air Ministry Welfare Officers, and hospital nursing staff on various aspects of the Local Health Authority Services. A film on smoking was shown to the Army Apprentice School.

Miss Edwards, Deputy County Nursing Officer, has been to this Division three times to discuss and advise health visitors on Health Education, especially with regard to teaching in school. A syllabus was drawn up and discussed for use in teaching mothercraft to senior girls.

Health Education in Schools.

In the Ripon area talks have been given in schools by Miss Brown in conjunction with the domestic science teacher at Pateley Bridge. Miss Harman has shown films on care of the hair and teeth to three of the small county primary schools.

In Harrogate Miss Riley has given talks to the St. Peter's girls with the domestic science teacher and Miss Fisher has given a course of talks to the senior girls at Starbeck Secondary Modern. Both of these classes are being extended in the new year.

Talks have been given to all the girls at Birklands Private School together with a sound film on personal hygiene.

At Knaresborough Miss Harte and Mrs. Holgate have had a very busy year. Miss Harte has started a completely new course for girls taking A level in Housecraft and Social Services, and has arranged visits to a Day Nursery and training centre, and has given talks to secondary modern girls on Home Safety and First Aid. Mrs. Holgate has given a course of lectures on mothercraft to the Secondary Modern girls.

All Health Visitors have continued to give teaching and advice at school hygiene inspections.

Mothers' Clubs.

In Harrogate the club continues to keep going but membership poor, and meetings are held monthly.

At Knaresborough the Club flourished and membership has risen to 60+ entirely due to the interest shown by the Health Visitors and many interesting evenings were arranged, especially one at which there was a doll dressing competition.

Relaxation Classes.

These are even more popular and a very good medium for education. There is now quite a long waiting list in Harrogate and arrangements are being made to start a new class in the new year, and for the midwives to take a more active part in the relaxation.

In Ripon the midwives and health visitors work in close co-operation.

Other forms of Health Education.

Miss Fisher and Miss Griffin gave a talk to the parent-teacher association at Starbeck on the History of Health Visiting and the School Medical Services.

Miss Brown has given lectures to St. John Ambulance Cadets in Pateley Bridge, and Miss Griffin to senior V.A.D. in Harrogate.

Miss Harte has given lectures on mothercraft for the Duke of Edinburgh awards and many of the Health Visitors have acted as examiners for both the Red Cross and St. John's including one exam on Home Safety for the Duke of Edinburgh Award, and for Boy Scouts on Parent-Craft.

Attempts have been made to show films and film strips, and to give formal talks at the I.W.C. at Knaresborough, but mothers with toddlers present find it difficult to concentrate and there is no room in which to separate the children from their parents.

A small exhibition was arranged with the Public Health Inspectors at the Royal Hall to display original posters made by Miss Harte.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

In the West Riding this is a separate service. The ambulance station is at Harrogate under the charge of a Superintendent Ambulance Officer, and in both Ripon and Pateley Bridge there are sub-depots which are manned by the respective divisions of the St. John Ambulance Brigade and which give sterling service. Short wave wireless control is held throughout the Division.

HOSPITALS UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THE
REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD

Name	Situation	Purpose	Beds	
			Adult	Children
Harrogate and District General Hospital	Knarborough Rd., Harrogate.	Medical, Surgical, Maternity	234	25
Carlton Lodge	Leeds Road, Harrogate,	Maternity	13	-
Royal Bath Hospital	Cornwall Road, Harrogate.	Rheumatic Diseases	143	-
White Hart Hospital	Cold Bath Road, Harrogate.	- do -	133	-
Yorkshire Home	Cornwall Road, Harrogate.	Chronic Sick Cases	70	-
Heatherdene Convalescent Hosp.	Wetherby Road, Harrogate.	Convalescent Cases	38	-
Dunelm Hospital	Cornwall Road, Harrogate.	Rheumatic Diseases	22	-
Ripon & District Hospital	Firby Lane, Ripon.	Medical, Surgical, Maternity	46	7
Princess Road Hosp.,	Princess Road, Ripon.	Chronic Sick	32	-
Thistle Hill, Hospital.	Knarborough	Infectious diseases	5	5
- do -	- do -	Paediatrics	-	12
- do -	- do -	Suitable cases transferred from Hgte. Gen.Hosp.	10	-
- do -	- do -	Geriatrics	11	-
Scotton Banks	Ripley Road, Knarborough.	Geriatrics	11	-
- do -	- do -	Gen. Surgery)	33	-
- do -	- do -	Gynaecology)		
- do -	- do -	Dis.of Chest	96	-
- do -	- do -	Young Chron.Sick	34	-
- do -	- do -	Medical	21	-
- do -	- do -	Private Wing		
- do -	- do -	Sec.5.	16	-
- do -	- do -	Private Wing.		
- do -	- do -	Sec.4.	8	-
Knarborough Hospital	Stockwell Road, Knarborough.	Chron.Sick	132	-
- do -	- do -	Part III	87	-

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA
WATER

The Claro Water Board was formed in April, 1959, and is the authority for supplying water to Ripon City.

The supply during 1963 has been satisfactory in both quantity and quality.

Samples for bacteriological examination and plumbic solvency were satisfactory.

RAINFALL 1963

MONTH	LUMLEY MOOR	WHITCLIFFE LANE
January	1.48 ins.	0.97 ins.
February	2.29 "	1.74 "
March	3.70 "	2.29 "
April	3.28 "	1.97 "
May	1.32 "	0.71 "
June	5.28 "	4.31 "
July	2.66 "	1.79 "
August	3.63 "	2.96 "
September	2.12 "	1.49 "
October	2.27 "	1.41 "
November	7.53 "	4.53 "
December	1.36 "	0.95 "
TOTALS	36.92 "	25.12 "

The respective ordnance datum level of the above rainfall recording gauges are as follows:-

Lumley Moor 600 ft. above sea level.
Ripon (Whitcliffe Lane) 150 ft. above sea level.

We are indebted to the Grammar School for the rainfall figures recorded at Whitcliffe Lane.

Comparative figures for the past 13 years are as follows:-

YEAR	LUMLEY MOOR	RIPON GRAMMAR SCHOOL
1951	38.55	32.95
1952	27.56	20.18
1953	27.77	18.19
1954	40.33	29.96
1955	23.38	18.36
1956	35.84	27.34
1957	30.28	-
1958	38.25	30.73
1959	29.71	22.00
1960	45.38	31.60x
1961	38.70	27.28x
1962	29.78	20.00x
1963	26.92	25.12x

x new site at Whitcliffe Lane.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

The control of pollution is carried out by the West Riding Rivers Board. No action on the part of this authority was necessary during the year.

The usual quantity of debris in the shape of old cycle wheels, tins, tyres, etc., were thrown into the streams by thoughtless persons.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES

The approximate percentages of conveniences in use at the end of 1963, were as follows:-

No. of pail closets	Nil
No. of water closets	99.5%
No. of waste water closets	0.5%
	<u>100%</u>

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

A regular weekly collection of refuse is made from households. Two or three collections are made weekly from certain cafes, hotels and other premises. The method of collection is, generally, by dust bins collected from the rear of premises by our own men.

During 1963 a start was made on a scheme of paper sacks instead of galvanised bins and 157 houses and flats on the Lead Lane Estate of the Corporation were equipped with appropriate types of wall-mounted sack holders. In addition, some 17 private householders requested similar facilities, the sack holders in these cases being fixed to pre-cast concrete stands for mobility of position and purchased by them. A three months supply of sacks is given to private householders. A sack is left each week at the Corporation's houses when the full sack is collected.

The scheme has been a success. Complaints have been of a trivial nature and, in general, the scheme has been welcomed. The Corporation has decided to extend the scheme during the year 1964/65 by completing the Lead Lane Estate and equipping the Gallows Hill Estate. Efforts will also be made to attract more private householders, particularly those where the situation of the house necessitates a long walk to collect the refuse bins and, of course, another long walk to return the empty bin.

The time saved by not having to return the empty bin is of considerable value to the Department.

Four vehicles are now in use:-

- (1) Shelvoke and Drewry, 18 cub.yd. Fore and aft tipper. Rear loading. Reg. No. NWX 506. June 1954.
- (2) Karrier, 12 cub.yd. Fore and aft tipper. Rear loading. Reg.No. 955 WU. October, 1959.
- (3) Karrier, 12 cub.yd. Fore and Aft tipper. Rear loading. Reg.No. 841 BWY. September, 1962.
- (4) Karrier, 12 cub.yd. Fore and aft tipper. Rear loading. Reg.No. 775 GWR. January, 1964

The Shelvoke and two Karriers are engaged solely on the collection of refuse. The new Karrier is engaged on the collection of salvage from business premises; it also helps out as necessary with refuse collection.

During the past few years the Shelvoke vehicle has been increasingly unreliable and the frequent necessity for repair has given rise to some concern. There is, of course, additional cost entailed in the hire of replacement transport to carry on the work of refuse removal.

Although the vehicle is nearly ten years old this is not a great age for this type of specialised vehicle. The main difficulties are the weight of the vehicle and the spongy nature of present day refuse which tend to produce an unnatural strain on the chassis and transmission. This is more evident with the S.D. being a heavier vehicle. Little difficulty has so far been experienced with the Karriers.

The Health Committee considered detailed reports on the operation of all the vehicles for the collection of refuse and salvage. Eventually it was decided to purchase a new Karrier vehicle and to have the S.D. repaired by the maker's agents at York. The Karrier, similar to the ones in use, cost £1,939 and commenced work on 1st January, 1964. After repairs, the S.D. re-commenced work on 10th December, 1963. In view of these repairs the question of the purchase of a further Karrier vehicle (to enable the S.D. to be dispensed with) was deferred for the time being.

Due to additional transport the cost of hired haulage showed a welcome decrease during the year 1963. With the new Karrier vehicle operating from January, 1964, this cost should show a further decrease to negligible proportions in 1964.

The figures for the past three years are as follows:-

1961	60 days	£548
1962	77 days	£688
1963	71 days	£390

The apparent discrepancy between the 1962 and 1963 hired haulage figures (77 days - £688 and 71 days - £390) is explained by the necessity of using two hired vehicles on a large proportion of the days during 1962 when the S.D. was out of commission. In similar circumstances one vehicle was hired during 1963 because we had an additional Karrier vehicle.

The reasons for hiring haulage are contained in:-

- (a) breakdown of vehicles; principally the S.D.
- (b) more and bulkier refuse;
- (c) vehicles getting fast on the tip
- (d) weather conditions causing collection delays.

These are practical problems, of frequent occurrence and demanding, in most cases, an immediate solution.

The number of days lost by manual staff during 1963 because of sickness was 130 compared with 151 during 1962 and 197 during 1961.

During 1963 the quantity of refuse collected was as follows:-

By our own vehicles	.. .. .	4,622 tons
By hired transport	.. .. .	405 "

Compared with:-

3,977 tons	in 1962
3,864 "	in 1961
3,717 "	in 1960

It became evident during the year that a considerable increase in the quantity of refuse was to be expected by the year end. The collectors reported more and heavier refuse in household bins. A large proportion of bins contained garden refuse. This could have been due in part to press publicity regarding the nuisance of burning garden refuse, this now being an offence under the Clean Air Act; also to a larger quantity of domestic refuse produced and less consumed on household fires.

The weight of refuse collected is ascertained by weighing several average loads per week from different parts of the City. There is no reason to assume that these figures are other than reasonably accurate.

All refuse is disposed of at Quarry Moor where two men are engaged in levelling refuse and segregating salvage materials. Since tipping commenced in August, 1957, some 25,000 tons of household refuse and approximately 4,000 tons of additional material has been deposited. The tip will last approximately three more years.

The proportion of solid material in household refuse continues to decrease with the result that the refuse, consisting in the main of light bulky material, is difficult to consolidate. The result is that vehicles are apt to sink into the refuse and have to be towed out. This applies particularly to the S.D. which weighs about 8 tons loaded. Duck boards are in constant use but it is difficult to make a solid surface on a spongy foundation.

The deliberate burning of materials at the tip is kept to a minimum because of the nuisance caused by smoke and smell. There was one fire caused by trespassers; this was less than usual and caused little inconvenience. Other damage by trespassers was also of less consequence than previous years.

A bulldozer was used on one occasion to level and consolidate the tip. The cost was £30.

Costs for the financial year 1963/64 are as follows:-

Allocation	Refuse Collection and Disposal	Salvage	Total
	£	£	£
Wages	7,952	1,194	9,166
Haulage	2,775	333	2,408
Plant, etc.	889	255	1,142
Total expenses	10,916	1,782	12,698
Income	203	1,429	1,632
Net expenses	10,713	353	11,066

Comparative Costs for the past five years:-

	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64
Total net cost of collection and disposal ...	£7.595	£8,689	£9,767	£10,710	£11,066
Net cost per ton Collection and Disposal ...	37/8	46/9	50/7	52/10	44/3
Average cost per week (individual premises)	10½d	1/-	1/1	1/2	1/1½

SALVAGE

The year 1963/64 was again a disappointing one so far as salvage profits were concerned. There was an increase in manual wages of £350. Much of this was attributable to difficulties transport on the refuse collecting vehicles, overtime and excess costs falling against salvage activities.

It is a fact that prices for salvage materials have not kept in step with rising costs of collection. There was also a restriction on delivery of waste paper to the consuming mills operating all the year.

The actual income from salvage for the year 1963/4 was £1,553 but a figure of £124 has been deducted on account of money due from E. Hind (South Bank) Ltd., for sale of tins a few years ago. This firm went into liquidation and only a portion of the account was paid. No further payment is expected and the loss is, therefore, debited against this year's figures.

Owing to rising costs and reducing income, the question of salvage activities was considered by the Committee but it was decided to continue to operate the Scheme. The Public Health Inspector was requested to reduce expenditure as far as practicable.

Materials disposed of during the year were as follows:-

ITEM	T.	C.	Q	£.	S.	D.
Paper	164	1	2	1,351	5	5
Tins - Baled	25	6	C	133	12	6
Textiles	3	9	3	56	10	0
Ferrous Metals	1	15	0	7	2	6
Non-ferrous metals	-	1	1	5	0	7
TOTAL	194	13	2	1,553	11	0

Loss on unpaid account	124	0	0
	<u>1,429</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>0</u>

The following table shows the comparative figures for the past five years and the cumulative figures since salvage activities commenced in 1940.

ALL MATERIALS	1959/60	1960/1	1961/2	1962/3	1963/4
Annual weight (tons)	223	196	158	147	195
" value	£1,831	£1,614	£1,344	£1,219	£1,429
" profit	£556	£325	-	-	-
" loss	-	-	£164	£203	£353
Cumulative weight (since 1940)(tons)	2,855	3,051	3,203	3,356	3,551
Cumulative income (since 1940)	£21,262	£22,876	£24,220	£25,439	£26,868
Cumulative profit (since 1940)	£8,593	£8,918	-	-	-
Cumulative loss (since 1961/2)	-	-	£164	£367	£720

The workmen are granted a bonus of 5% of gross salvage income and for the year 1963 this amounted to £70.12.11d. divided amongst 14 men. In 1962, the total bonus was £59.12.10d.; in 1961, £79 and in 1960 £69.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

It is quite often overlooked that the main purpose of the Clean Air Act, 1956, was to provide the means of reducing to a negligible figure the pollution caused by domestic chimneys. Industrial premises have to a large extent 'cleaned up' under separate specific legislation of earlier date.

Along with most other local authorities, the City adopted a byelaw in 1957 the purpose of which is to facilitate smoke abatement in future by securing that domestic appliances in buildings erected from then onwards were of a type capable of being operated without smoke. As no grant is payable towards conversions in buildings erected after 5th July, 1956, it is imperative that the byelaw be enforced to avoid difficulties in future.

With the approval of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research the local arrangements for taking atmospheric pollution recordings were discontinued as it was agreed that the principal site - the office in High Skellgate - was not a good one to give a fair record of the condition of the air generally. Exhaust fumes from vehicles cause a higher than average pollution figure at this point which it would be unfair to quote as being representative of the City as a whole.

SWIMMING BATHS

SPA BATHS

The process of continuous filtration, chlorination and heating of the baths has continued to be satisfactory. The quality of the water conforms to the Ministry of Health standard. Improvements have been made to the boiler equipment. Further improvements to the plant and structure are contemplated.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL

The swimming bath at the Grammar School has been reconstructed. It is now tiled out and covered. The water is subjected to a continuous process of chlorination, filtration and heating.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS

The summary of inspections, etc., during the year is as follows:-

HOUSES (including re-inspections):

Inspections for repairs, etc.	..	..	..	..	67
Infectious diseases	..	..	..	..	3
Verminous and/or dirty houses	..	..	..	..	1
Keeping of animals	..	..	..	..	7
Alleged nuisance from silage	..	..	..	..	47
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	32

GENERAL:

Slaughterhouse (including meat inspections)	..	640
Moveable dwellings	.. .. .. .	38
Factories	.. .. .. .	16
Shops	.. .. .. .	25
Drainage	.. .. .. .	14
Smoke observations	.. .. .. .	4

FOODSTUFFS:

Dairies, etc.	.. .. .. .	6
Foodshops and stalls	.. .. .. .	52
Bakehouses	.. .. .. .	4

SANITARY WORK CARRIED OUT AS A RESULT OF
SERVICE OF NOTICE

DWELLING HOUSES:

Walls waterproofed	29
Floors repaired or renewed	28
Plasterwork repaired	14
Ventilation improved	21
Windows repaired	16
Fire ranges repaired or renewed	5
New sinks fitted	12
Sink waste pipes renewed or repaired	6
Water closet fittings renewed or repaired	19
Additional water closets provided	2

SHOPS

Because Ripon is a Municipal Borough , one of the additional responsibilities is in connection with the administration of the Shops Act, 1950. Only in Urban districts with a population of 20,000 upwards and Municipal Boroughs is the Act administered locally; elsewhere the County Authority is responsible.

The Act deals with closing hours, conditions of employment, etc.

Number of inspections made during year	27
Unsatisfactory conditions found	7
" " "	7

New legislation - The Shops, Offices and Railway Premises Act comes into operation during 1964 and will supersede parts of the Shops Act, 1950.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, came into force on the 29th August, 1960.

By the end of 1963, licenses had been granted in respect of:-

- 3 sites for 1 caravan each
- 1 site for 2 caravans
- 2 sites for 16 caravans each
- 1 site for 22 caravans.

The maintenance of satisfactory privately owned caravan sites is a continuing difficulty. It is apparent that certain sites are developing into substandard homes which are unsatisfactory from most points of view.

A comment made in previous reports may be repeated. There is a demand for a good sized and well situated caravan site in Ripon to cater mainly for persons on holiday and travellers "en route".

During the year difficulty was again experienced by dealers and other similar itinerant travellers setting up small encampments in places such as Quarry Moor, Gallows Hill, and the Parking Ground. The assistance of the Police has been appreciated in persuading these families who have caused nuisances by their unhygienic practices and deposit of litter, to move on.

A previous popular stopping place for dealers and gypsies - Hellwath - was fenced off during the early part of the year, and this prevented the site being used as an encampment.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There were no offensive trades registered within the City at the close of 1963.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Two licences have been applied for and granted for the keeping of pet animals for sale. Conditions in each case are satisfactory.

DESTRUCTION OF PESTS

(a) Rats and Mice

The following is a summary of action during the year in respect of rats and mice:-

Infestations in hand January, 1963 Nil

Infested premises 1963 -

Local Authority	6	
Dwelling houses	12	
Business premises	<u>10</u>	28

(rat infestation 26)

(mice infestation 2)

Infestations cleared by Health Department 28

In hand December 31st, 1963 Nil

Number of inspections and re-inspections 112

The principal bait used was Warfarin and Zincphosphate

INSECTS:

Infestations have been dealt with as follows:-

Ants	2
Cockroaches	2
Flies in excessive numbers	6
Wasps	12

Proprietary insecticides and D.D.T. powder injected under pressure were the methods used with success.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Acts 1937 to 1959.

PART I OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for the purpose of the provisions as to health:-

Premises	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	46	18	4	Nil
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	108	22	2	Nil
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Auth. (excl. Out-workers premises)	20	3	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	174	43	8	Nil

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found:-

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	2	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Overcrowding (S.2)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sanitary conveniences (S.7.)					
(a) Insufficient	2	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Unsuitable or defective	5	4	Nil	Nil	Nil
(c) Not separate for sexes	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	2	2	Nil	Nil	Nil

NOTIFICATION OF OUTWORKERS

One notification dealing with wearing apparel - was received during the year in accordance with Section 109 of the Factories Act. The premises were satisfactory.

The numbers and types of factories in Ripon are summarised as follows:-

Scrap metal. Rag sorting	..	..	2
Joinery, etc.	..	..	16
Firewood	..	..	2
Cycle repairing	..	..	7
Monumental masons	..	..	3
Aerated water manufacture	..	..	1
Paints and Varnishes, et.	..	..	4
Motor vehicle repairs	..	..	16
Laundries	..	..	3
Corn grinding	..	..	1
Engineering, constructional	..	..	1
Engineering, jobbing	..	..	4
Baking and confectionery	..	..	17
Footwear repairs	..	..	8
Cabinet making and repairing	..	..	4
Concrete products	..	..	2
Sausages, etc. making	..	..	14
Printing	..	..	1
Tailoring	..	..	5
Plumbing	..	..	12
Dressmaking, etc.	..	..	10
Malting	..	..	1
Coal gas, Ammonium sulphate	..	..	1
Wool grading, etc.	..	..	1
Cellulose solutions	2
Burling and mending	2
Slaughterhouses	1
Miscellaneous	15

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BYELAWS AND REGULATIONS IN FORCE IN THE
CITY

(1)	Cleansing of Footways and Pavements	1907
(2)	Prevention of nuisances	..	..	1907
(3)	Good Rule and Government	..	..	1908
(4)	Common Lodging Houses	..	..	1909
(5)	Cemeteries	..	..	1923
(6)	Baths and Wash-houses	..	..	1923
(7)	Tents, vans and sheds	..	..	1923
(8)	Smoke Abatement	..	..	1931
(9)	Gypsy Encampments and Caravan Dwellers	..	..	1933
(10)	Fouling of footways by dogs	..	..	1933
(11)	Handling, etc. of Food	..	..	1950
(12)	Refuse Removal	..	..	1951
(13)	Building Byelaws	..	..	1957

SECTION D

HOUSING

NEW HOUSES

Houses erected by the Corporation	..	..	4
Flats erected by the Corporation	..	..	36
Houses erected by private enterprise			<u>64</u>
			<u>104</u>

NUMBER OF DWELLINGS IN THE CITY

December 31st, 1962	..	..	..	3,402
ADD additional units	..	..	..	<u>104</u>
				<u>3,506</u>
DEDUCT houses closed or demolished 1963	19			
<u>Less</u> houses made good	<u>8</u>	..		<u>11</u>

NUMBER OF OCCUPIED DWELLINGS

31st December, 1963 * 3,495

* This figure includes caravans and houses in multiple occupation and therefore does not agree with the dwellings shown on Page 3 of this Report.

CLEARANCE AREAS:

No clearance areas were confirmed during 1963. There is a delay between the confirmation of clearance areas and the provision of new accommodation.

The following list shows the position from the resumption of this work in 1953 to the end of 1963.

	Confirmation by Ministry	Number of houses	Families re-housed to 31.12.63
(1) Allhallowgate/Finkle Street C.P.O.	3.5.54	36	36
(2) Bondgate C.P.O.	3.2.55	24	24
(3) Bondgate Green Lane C.P.O.	19.2.55	4	4
(4) Bondgate Green Lane Clearance Order	24.2.55	4	4
(5) King Street Clearance Order	3.2.56	22	22
(6) Blossomgate/Church Lane C.P.O.	20.11.59	30	30
(7) Bondgate No. 2 C.P.O.	28.1.60	6	6
(8) St. Marygate C.P.O.	3.2.61	18	13
(9) Priest Lane/St. Marygate C.P.O.	24.8.61	10	8
(10) Blossomgate Clearance Order	18.8.61	6	3
(11) Somerset Row C.P.O.		13	-
(12) Water Skellgate C.O.		6	3
(13) Skellgarths C.O.		4	1
(14) Lickley Street C.O.		18	5
(15) Borrage Green Lane C.O.		3	3
TOTAL		204	162

INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES

During 1963, 11 houses were reported to the Council as being unfit for human habitation. They were:

10, 12, 14, 16, Stonebridgagate
19, High Skellgate
23b, High Skellgate
24, Skellbank
25, Skellbank
5, Smithson's Court
4, Low Skellgate

The following figures are a summary of results from 1953 to December, 1963:-

Number Reported to Council	Undertakings from Owners	Closing Orders	Demolition Orders	Made Fit	Awaiting re-housing 31/12/63
121	37	40	33	15	7

FIVE-YEAR PROGRAMME

During 1955 all local authorities were required to submit a programme designed to clear all slum type houses within five years. This has not been possible in Ripon but the work of clearing sub-standard houses not suitable for re-conditioning is continuing. The position at the end of 1963 was as follows:-

Number of houses in programme submitted to Minister	330
Unfit houses subsequently added	80
TOTAL	<u>410</u>

Number of houses dealt with since submission of programme in 1955:-

Areas and individuals	335	
Allowed for re-conditioning ..	10	
	<u>345</u>	345
Yet to be dealt with (410 less 345)		<u>65</u>

It must be appreciated that this 65 is not necessarily a final figure. As housing surveys progress it may be found that it is not economically or physically possible to re-condition some of the older houses and the sites may be more usefully developed.

Conversely, it may be found, as instanced previously, that a few houses in the clearance programme may be capable of being re-conditioned to give a further span of useful life. This will be done where possible.

IMPROVEMENT OF OLDER HOUSES

There has been a little progress in the re-conditioning of sub-standard houses with the aid of improvement or standard Grants, but the extent of the work has been quite insufficient to make any appreciable impact on the problem of this type of house.

A new approach is required, the first essential need being to survey all the older type of house to ascertain which houses are capable of useful improvement and which should be discontinued for human habitation.

The slum clearance report of 1955 is now largely out-of-date and a new report is desirable to provide information and a possible programme to assist members of the Council as well as the officers. The new report, which at the time of writing, is in a very preliminary stage, will include (a) details of the progress of housing improvement as a result of Grant, (b) details of houses needing improvement, (c) a scheme of procedure now to get the work done, and (d) details of houses which are unsuitable for improvement and which should be cleared away.

From figures obtained from the Census Statistics it would appear that there are some 600 houses in Ripon needing improvement.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK

Since the compulsory use of special designations of milk and the prohibition of sale of ordinary milk in Ripon from March 1958, there has been a welcome rise in the hygienic standard of milk handling methods.

Even with the present-day methods of milk distribution (which are not accepted as being perfect) one can compare - with something akin to horror - the methods of comparatively recent years when large quantities of milk were delivered to households by ladling loose milk from an open can to a variety of containers usually situate on the front doorstep and insufficiently covered.

There is a growing demand from small shops for registration to enable small quantities of milk and cream to be available for customers. If suitable facilities are available for storage no objection is taken to this as it does provide a useful service to customers.

ICE CREAM

Number of producers in the City	1
Number of premises registered for sale	56

Samples of ice cream were taken in accordance with statutory requirements. Manufacture has been conducted satisfactorily. The standard of quality has been good.

FOOD PREMISES

Improvements have been effected to several food premises during the past year. There are still many premises in need of improvement and it is likely that the lack of initiative shown by some occupiers of food premises is a result of lack of time for inspection purposes on the part of your Public Health Inspector. With the appointment of an additional Inspector this situation should be remedied.

Publicity material has again been issued to food handlers in an effort to maintain a reasonable standard of personal hygiene

MARKET STALLS

Food stalls on the market require constant supervision to maintain a satisfactory standard of food handling and compliance with Regulations. The most common fault appears to be the placing of food on the ground where it can become contaminated by dogs and dust.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND INSPECTION OF MEAT AND
OTHER FOODS

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

There are two slaughterhouses in the City. The principal one is operated by a firm of meat wholesalers with whom the Corporation has an agreement to maintain slaughtering facilities for Ripon butchers. Improvements were carried out in 1960 which have resulted in a first class slaughterhouse. Due to increasing throughput further extensions are planned.

The second slaughterhouse was established in 1956 and is used by one butcher only.

Both slaughterhouses comply with the Construction Regulations and both are conducted in a satisfactory manner.

SLAUGHTERING AND CONDEMNATIONS (at both slaughterhouses)

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	TOTAL
No. of animals killed and inspected	3,881	207	5,324	13,719	23,131
ALL DISEASES EX.T.B. Whole carcase condemned	83	25	131	212	451
Parts of carcasses condemned	1,040	7	519	2,154	3,720
Percentage affected	23.1%	3.38%	9.07%	15.7%	16.0%
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY: Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	2	2
Parts of carcasses condemned	3	-	-	29	32
Percentage affected	.07	-	-	.02	-

The following figures show a comparison with previous years:-

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Total number of animals slaughtered	16,343	17,550	27,101	33,639	23,131
Total weight condemned	40 tons	42 tons	39 tons	49 tons	40 tons

THE CAUSES OF MEAT CONDEMNATION FOR THE YEAR 1963 WERE AS FOLLOWS:

	<u>lbs.</u>	<u>%</u>
Local T.B.	771	.86
Distomatosis	11,235	12.70
Oedema	6,473	7.50
Abscesses	4,609	5.25
Fever	5,370	6.24
Bruising, fractures, deformation .	12,490	14.00
Osteomyelitis	1,421	1.59
Strongylosis	570	.65
Inflammation	1,232	1.55
Pneumonia	1,371	1.55
Necrosis	7,778	8.7
Pleurisy	1,351	1.55
Moribund	2,960	3.32
Nephritis	933	1.04
Cysts	295	.33
Septicaemia	463	.50
Emaciation	11,930	13.38
Peritonitis	3,770	4.22
Cysticercus Bovis	86	.16
Angiomatosis	1,469	1.64
Joint ill	325	.36
Septic Mastitis	2,213	2.48
Anaemia	1,625	1.04
Medicine taint	532	.59
Actinomycosis	30	.03
Erysipelas	111	.12
Immaturity	134	.14
Extraneous Growth	79	.09
Johne's Disease	4,270	4.79
Arthritis	574	.63
Rickets	497	.54
Suppurative Polyarthritis	2,200	2.46

TOTAL 40 tons.

MEAT INSPECTION REGULATIONS, 1963

These Regulations came into force on the 1st October, 1963. The purpose of the Regulations is (a) to operate a higher and more intensive system of meat inspection; (b) to mark meat that is inspected and passed and (c) to institute a system of charges for meat inspection.

The Health Committee and Council considered this matter and resolved:

(a) to fix charges as follows:-

Cattle	..	..	..	2/6d.
Calves	..	..	..	9d.
Pigs	..	..	..	6d.
Sheep	..	..	..	6d.

(b) to appoint an additional Public Health Inspector mainly for meat inspection work.

At the end of December there had been no replies to the advertisement and the position was re-advertised with 'plusages' to the basic salary.

The meat wholesalers considered the proposed charges too high and suspended payment until agreement was reached.

Messrs. Arnold and Dennison appear to have a justifiable grumble in respect of charges for meat inspection in that (a) only the meat trade has been singled out for this type of charge, and that (b) the charges have been made permissive and variable and not obligatory.

This has resulted in variations of charges as between one local authority and another and, as a result, difficulties in the fixing of local charges between the Council and the meat wholesalers.

The above matters were still under discussion at the end of 1963.

All meat continued to be inspected as nearly as possible in accordance with the requirements of the Regulations.

THE SLAUGHTERHOUSE (MEAT INSPECTION GRANT) REGULATIONS, 1958

This "export meat" grant ceased to be paid on the 31st March, 1963. It was based on a points system according to population and type of carcase in respect of meat slaughtered in Ripon but transferred from Ripon to other areas or markets.

Since 1958 the Grants have been as follows:-

				£
YEAR	ENDING	MARCH	1958	92
"	"	"	1959	207
"	"	"	1960	195
"	"	"	1961	224
"	"	"	1962	348
"	"	"	1963	505

a total of £1,571 to March, 1963.

It will be observed that Grant ceased on the 31st March, 1963 but the new charges for meat inspection did not operate until 1st October. Thus, there was a 6 months period during which no payment was received. This meant a Grant loss of £132 to the City and representations to the Ministry were made through the A.M.C. for the Grant to be payable for the 6 months April to September, 1963. There was no success up to the end of December.

DEADWEIGHT CERTIFICATION OF PIGS.

At the request of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food this scheme was operated at the slaughterhouse of Arnold & Dennison, Ltd, and your meat inspector was responsible for the certification of nearly 35,000 pigs up to the 10th November, 1963, when the Ministry took over the operation of the scheme and provided their own staff.

THROUGHPUT OF ANIMALS.

It will be observed there was a reduction of the total number of animals slaughtered in Ripon. This was not a purely local circumstance. The reduction followed a general pattern experienced by meat wholesalers throughout the country and was due to a trade fluctuation in cattle and sheep. The throughput of pigs showed an increase to a record figure of 13,719.

CYSTICERCUS BOVIS. Three cases of *Cysticercus Bovis* were found. All were of degenerated cysts in the external masseter muscles of the head. One viable cyst was found in a head and the associated carcass was subjected to twenty-one days deep freeze.

SLAUGHTERMEN'S LICENCES.

Number issued or renewed 19

FOODSTUFFS OTHER THAN MEAT

The following canned foodstuffs were condemned following requests from certain traders for certificates on which to base a claim for replacement goods:

	<u>lbs.</u>
Canned fruit	88
" vegetables	6
" ham	107
" corned beef	69
" tongue	1
" stewed steak	2
" pork	14
" tomatoes	20
" cream	1
" milk	3½ pts
Bacon	7

SECTION F

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Number of cases originally notified during the year ended 31st December, 1963, and of final numbers after correction of diagnosis, etc.

	Scarlet Fever			Whooping Cough		Acute Poliomyelitis				Measles (excl. Rubella)		Diphtheria	
	M		F	M	F	Paralytic		Non Paralytic		M	F	M	F
						M	F	M	F				
Nos. originally notified:													
Total (all ages)	-	1	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	36	25	-	-
Final nos. after correction:													
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	-
1-2 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	11	-	-
3-4 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	6	-	-
5-9 "	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	-	-
10-14 "	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
15-24 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
25 and over	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL (all ages)	-	1	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	36	25	-	-

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES- CONTINUED.

	Acute Pneumonia		Dysentery		Small- pox		Acute Encephalitis				Enteric or Typhoid Fever	
							Infectious		Post Infectious			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Nos. originally notified:												
Total (all ages)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Final numbers												
after correction:												
Under 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-14 years ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-44 " ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-64 " ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Age unknown ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL (all ages)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES - CONTINUED

	Paratyphoid Fever		Erysipelas		Meningococcal infection		Food Poisoning		Other Notifiable diseases	Original Notification		Final Nos.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F
Nos. originally notified:									Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-
Total (all ages)	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-					
Final nos. after correction:									Ophthalmia Neonatorum Malaria (contracted in Eng. & Wales)	-	-	-	-
Under 5 years	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-					
5-14 years ..	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-					
15-44 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
45-64 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
65 and over ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Age unknown ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
TOTAL (all ages)	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-					

MENINGOCOCCAL MENINGITIS Two children in a residential home contracted this form of meningitis. Advice was given on bed spacing, etc., and no further spread of the infection occurred.

SCARLET FEVER There was one case notified, compared with none in the previous year.

MEASLES Only 61 cases of measles were notified during the year compared with 237 in 1962.

TUBERCULOSIS 1 new case of pulmonary tuberculosis was notified during the year, and no non-pulmonary case.

The following Table gives details from the tuberculosis register:-

	MALES		FEMALES		Total
	Pul-monary	Non Pul-monary	Pul-monary	Non Pul-monary	
No. on register 1st January, 1963	26	2	17	2	47
New notifications, 1963	1	-	-	-	1
Number restored to register having been removed in previous Quarter .	-	-	-	-	-
Cases brought to notice otherwise than by formal notification ..	-	-	2	-	2
Number removed from register, 1963 ..	3	-	3	-	6
Number on register 31st December, 1963	24	2	16	2	44

AGE AND SEX OF NEW CASES AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS

Ages	New Cases				Cases removed from register due to death			
	MALES		FEMALES		MALES		FEMALES	
	Pul-monary	Non Pul-monary	Pul-monary	Non Pul-monary	Pul-monary	Non Pul-monary	Pul-monary	Non Pul-monary
0- 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-65	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 & over	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-

CANCER

30 deaths were due to all forms of new growth, giving a death rate of 2.8 per 1,000 population, compared with 2.03 for the previous year. Four of these deaths were due to cancer of the lung or bronchus.

